

NOTES ON SOME HITHERTO UNRECORDED SPECIES
OF PLANTS INDIGENOUS IN THE STATE OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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(Communicated by J. H. Maiden, F.L.S.)

C O M P O S I T Æ.

MINURIA INTEGERRIMA, Benth.

Lawless (W. V. Fitzgerald; July, 1899). Ray purple or bluish. This is the first recorded locality for this species in extratropical Western Australia.

L O G A N I A C E Æ.

MITRASACME PALUSTRIS, sp.nov.

A minute glabrous, often almost stemless herb, with a comparatively thick spongy white radix. Leaves linear-spathulate, connate, rather thick and succulent, not numerous, and in many instances apparently but not actually radical. Flowers pedicellate, numerous, in terminal umbel-like clusters; pedicels filiform, ascending, ebracteate. Calyx about $\frac{3}{4}$ line long when in flower, little longer in fruit, broad, with two short herbaceous, deltoid, often divergent acute lobes, not above $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the tube. Corolla nearly as long as the calyx, white, campanulate, glabrous, with short acute lobes. Stamens inserted below the middle of the tube; anthers not exerted, small. Styles distinct and parallel, with the stigmatic ends adjacent but not cohering. Capsule much shorter than the calyx, ovoid and slightly flattened, membranous; seeds numerous, almost black, with a reticulate testa.

Loc.—Midland Junction; in mud (W. V. Fitzgerald; October, 1901).

Stems when produced comparatively stout, and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. Leaves from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long. Pedicels from $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length.

In floral characteristics this species closely approximates *M. distylis*, F.v.M., but differs widely in the stouter although dwarfed habit, in the peculiar spongy, white taproot, the foliage, and in the terminal umbellate inflorescence.

MYOPORINÆ.

EREMOPHILA VIRGATA, sp.nov.

An erect compact shrub with virgate branches, the slender branchlets and leaves viscid and scented. Leaves alternate, erect, semicylindrical, with acute hooked points, thick, channelled above. Flowers white, axillary, on slender recurved viscid pedicels, usually solitary or occasionally 2 from the same axil, ebracteate. Calyx divided nearly to the base, segments hardly overlapping, ovate, acute, thin, viscid, ciliate with white viscid hairs, veined after flowering but hardly enlarged. Corolla broad, the base very short, the upper part campanulate and much longer than the base; sprinkled outside with a few hairs, throat densely hirsute; lobes very short, nearly equal, upper ones reflexed, lower spreading. Stamens didynamous, included. Style sparingly hirsute, prominently hooked at the end; stigma prominent; ovulary slightly hairy at the tapering apex.

Loc.—Paddington; in ferruginous gravelly or sandy soil (W. V. Fitzgerald; September, 1898).

Height of plant 10-12 feet; leaves not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; pedicels $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lines; calyx $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines, segments 1 line long; corolla 6 lines with lobes not exceeding 1 line long. Ovulary 2-celled with apparently only 1 pair of ovules at the summit of each cell. Fruit not seen.

The species differs from *E. Paisleyi*, F.v.M., chiefly in the foliage and in the not enlarging calyx-lobes; and rightly belongs to the section including R. Brown's *Pholidia*.

P R O T E A C E Æ.

GREVILLEA JAMESONIANA, sp.nov.

An erect rigid shrub; branchlets stout, ferruginous or greyish-tomentellous; young leaves and shoots with a closely appressed silky-white vestiture, the older leaves glabrous. Leaves crowded at the ends of the branchlets, entire, linear-terete, on short petioles, erect, slender but rigid, pungent-pointed, closely refracted along the margins, doubly grooved beneath. Racemes very short, almost umbel-like, axillary or terminal; rhachis densely invested with appressed white silky hairlets. Flowers comparatively large, not numerous, scarlet, on conspicuous, stout glabrous pedicels; perianth quite glabrous, striate, tube broad, limb short, globular, closely revolute. Pistil glabrous. Hypogynous gland semiannular, truncate. Torus very oblique. Ovary glabrous, gibbous, on a prominent free stipes; stigmatic-disk lateral, orbicular.

Loc.—Lakeside; in wet soil (W. V. Fitzgerald; September, 1898).

Total height of plant 8-10 feet; leaves 3-5 inches long and about 1 line broad; rhachis 1-2 lines long; pedicels 2-3 lines long; perianth nearly or quite 1 inch, with a limb 2 lines long; ovary stipes $\frac{1}{3}$ inch and style $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. Stigmatic-disk very thick. Ripe fruit not known.

This species differs from *G. acuaria*, F.v.M., in the greater length of the leaves, and in the perianth and other minor characters. The foliage is not unlike that of some forms of *G. nematophylla*, F.v.M.

This species is named in honour of the Hon. Dr. Adam Jameson, M.L.C., Minister for Lands for the State of Western Australia, a gentleman who has displayed more than ordinary interest in scientific matters.

C Y P E R A C E Æ.

SCHOENUS RODWAYANUS, sp.nov.

Cæspitose; stems slender, slightly compressed, prominently striate, more or less scabrous, simple, leafless. Leaves reduced

to several basal, sheathing, shining brown or dark brown bracts, with slightly membranous margins; lamina abbreviated, obtuse, usually involute, with finely scabrous margins; floral bract similar. Inflorescence consisting of a solitary, terminal, sessile spikelet, or from 2-4 pedicellate terminal spikelets on filiform pedicels of unequal length. Spikelets not very flat, lanceolate-acuminate, 9 lines long, containing 2 flowers, the lowest maturing fruit. Glumes rather blunt, with a prominent black keel; margins pale, membranous, minutely woolly-ciliate at the apex; five outer empty ones gradually shorter. Stamens 3. Stigmas almost plumose, much shorter than the hirsute style. Hypogynous bristles 6, equal, shorter than the fruit, ovate, acute, not fringed. Nut ovoid, smooth, obtusely 3-angled, very blunt, 1 line long, pale with black blotches, on a thick stipes of $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Loc.—Bayswater, in dry sandy soil; Leederville, in swampy spots (W. V. Fitzgerald; November, 1901).

Stems 1-2 feet high; sheath-lamina not exceeding 1 line long; longest pedicel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

In the Bayswater form the spikelets are apparently all pedicellate, the inflorescence appearing more or less umbellate. In the Leederville plant the inflorescence varies from the above to spikelet solitary and sessile, and the stems more compressed. There are no other differences.

In habit and general appearance the new plant bears a close resemblance to *S. pedicellatus*, Poirét, but differs in the membranous and not bearded margins to the leaf-sheaths, the larger size of the spikelets, the prominently keeled glumes, only 2 flowers in the spikelet, equal short hypogynous bristles, and in the stipitate nut.

In the latter characteristic it bears some affinity to *S. minutulus*, F.v.M., and *S. trachycarpus*, F.v.M.

The species is named in honour of Mr. L. Rodway, the well-known investigator of the Tasmanian flora, as a recognition of much service rendered to the writer.

SCHOENUS JAMESONIANUS, sp. nov.

Cæspitose; stems slender, prominently striate, simple. Leaves numerous at the base of the stem, involute, linear, flexuose, blunt, much dilated at the base into open brown sheaths, hyaline on the margin. Sheathing bracts with closed black sheaths and hyaline margins, lower one produced into a leaf-like lamina. Spikelets usually 2 together, rarely solitary, on unequal pedicels within the sheath, occasionally the longer pedicel bears a second pedicellate spikelet; spikelets much compressed, ovate-lanceolate, 4-5 lines long, containing from 3-4 flowers, apparently all fertile. Glumes dull black, truncate or bifid, with a prominent keel, which in the outer glumes is green; margins slightly ciliate near the apex; 3-4 outer empty ones gradually shorter. Stamens 3. Stigmas much shorter than the style. Hypogynous bristles none. Nut obovoid, obtusely 3-angled, $\frac{3}{4}$ line long, tubercular-rugose.

Loc.—Midland Junction, in wet spots (W. V. Fitzgerald; September, 1900).

Stems usually about 9 inches high; leaves from 4-6 inches long; lamina of lower bract from $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

This species is very close to *S. bifidus*, Bœckel., from which it differs chiefly in the more numerous flowers within the spikelet, and in the entire absence of hypogynous bristles.

The species is dedicated to the Hon. Dr. Adam Jameson, M.L.C., Minister for Lands for Western Australia.